

## TOLD BY SPANIARDS

Tales of Starvation and Death in Havana.

## WAR PRICES ARE QUOTED

Forehanded Merchants are Piling up Wealth.

New York, Aug. 3.—Accounts of the condition of affairs in Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas have been given by passengers of the steamer Friedland, which has arrived from Sagua. She brought twenty-nine refugees, most of whom were Spaniards, who had made all sorts of sacrifices to escape from the island in anticipation of its being controlled by the insurgents. Many of them were well supplied with funds, having turned all their available property into cash. They paid \$25 each for passage. Almost all those on board being Spanish sympathizers, a meeting was held in the saloon while the ship was off Sagua, N. J., at which a majority pledged themselves to refuse to give any information to Americans regarding the condition of things in Cuba. A few, however, consented to talk after they got ashore, but even they were unwilling to permit their names to be used.

One woman who had reached Sagua by rail from Havana said that the condition of affairs in the capital were deplorable and was daily growing worse.

"There is plenty of money," she said, "but what use is it when it will hardly purchase anything? It is impossible to get beef at any price, and even horseflesh costs \$1 a pound. Broad costs 25 cents a pound and is very bad at that. Eggs, which are brought in from the country in small quantities, cost 5 cents each. The supply of condensed milk is practically exhausted and the little left is sold at 12 cents for such as you buy here for 10 cents. On an average ten to twelve persons are found dead of starvation in the streets every day, and this takes no account of the scores who daily die of hunger in the houses. No words can describe the horrors of Las Fomas, the place at the foot of the Prado, where the reconcentrados are herded together. I was told that there were no less than 4,000 of these miserable people in the place when I came away, and they are dying by hundreds, for, of course, nothing is being for their relief, even the government has not enough food for its own soldiers. Worse than that, the officials beat and abuse them shamefully.

"A few gas lamps are still burning in the streets, but the electric lights are only lighted on Thursday nights, when there is music in the Parque Central. What a ghastly mockery those band concerts are with so many people starving to death within sound of the music. All the theatres are closed and their lobbies are nightly crowded with the homeless poor. Wine is the only thing in the city that is plentiful and cheap, so that even the poor can get a little at times.

"Almost all the stores in Weyler and O'Reilly streets are closed, as are the principal hotels. The stock of coal is almost completely exhausted and for a few days the local trains that run to Vedado, the Santa Clara battery, were stopped for want of fuel. They are now burning wood, but even that will soon be gone."

Juan Sarraga Sarraga said:

"I do not know anything of the condition of things in Havana, but I do know that there is much misery at Cardenas and Matanzas. Things, however, might be worse, considering the proximity of the blockade. Much starvation has been avoided by the foresight of the merchants who, in anticipation of the outbreak of the war, laid in large stores of provisions. Of course they have sold at high prices and I heard of one man who had \$100,000 in a speculation in flour in Santiago. All the stores which have provisions are kept under constant guard by soldiers to prevent the starving people from looting them. Every one is tired of the war and on all hands one hears prayers that peace will soon come."

"The Nansen brought up a cargo of sugar which she discharged at Williamsburg. She also brought 300 bales of tobacco, and 22 cases of cigars. This was the first cargo of sugar reaching the United States since the surrender of Santiago.

**HAVANA SPANIARD VIEW**

Havana, Aug. 3.—The Union Constitutionalist in an editorial yesterday said that the Spanish temper, additionally excited by the tropical heat, was in a moment the highest pitch of enthusiasm or dislike to the most exaggerated point of depression. In an editorial the paper remarks that the shout of battle will demoralize the army here as much as the cry that everything is lost. Continuing, the Union Constitutionalist advises the people not to give way before the alarming statements of pessimists, asserting that nothing is lost as yet, as the Americans have not found a single insurgent yet.

Thereupon the Union Constitutionalist says: "If the United States sincerely wishes this country to be prosperous and to enjoy peace, it will find in Spain's sovereignty the most satisfactory element to bring with a state of affairs above."

"We are convinced as to the impossibility of discovering anything stable among the separatists. Besides, Spain has not yet surrendered and still possesses sufficient elements to keep up the struggle. However, if the peace rumors are confirmed, Spain will be in a condition to make an honorable treaty of peace. We repeat once more that Spanish sovereignty over this island will not be lost, and that the Spanish flag will continue to wave over this land, discovered and civilized by our Spanish ancestors. At the last moment the army and the people will do their sacred patriotic duty."

In a special editorial the Union Constitutionalist calls upon the people to resist to the utmost, saying that even if Spain is routed there, it will be only an "accident," a detail, and a misfortune. The paper then says: "Even if Spain is smashed here on the island of Cuba, and its inhabitants are despoiled, owing to the reason of some of the Cubans and the immense power of the great republic, which wants to appear human, but which is a hundred times more inhuman and cruel than it is extensive in territory, they will never be able to reduce Spain to impotence or appear less barbarous among nations."

**GARCIA IN TROUBLE AGAIN**

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.) Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Aug. 3 (2 p. m.)—News has been received here today from General Calixto Garcia and the Cuban forces under him at Mayar, near the bay of Nipe, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. The report is that General Garcia has been in a heavy fight with Spanish troops, who were trying to effect a junction with the main body of Spanish regulars at Holguin. These Spaniards were probably the force that evacuated Nipe bay during the recent naval bombardment. A large body of Cuban reinforcements had reached General Garcia, and the impression is that he defeated the Spaniards in this engagement or at least held his own. The Cuban dispatch says that two cannons had already been taken from the enemy and that the Spanish cavalry had been defeated.

General Garcia had moved toward Holguin, as it was reported that the Spaniards were trying to open their way through the Cuban lines to the province of Puerto Principe.

The inhabitants of Calmanera and Guantanamo are now receiving Red Cross supplies from Santiago.

The tug Manati, recently surrendered, arrived here today from Cienfuegos in charge of Ensign McFarlane of the gunboat Helena. Ensign McFarlane says that the reports from Trinidad, Cape Cruz, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos indicate great suffering and starvation throughout the whole territory where the blockade is doing its work with much expedition.

It is believed that Manzanillo will have to surrender on demand from the navy before many weeks.

## GOMEZ AT THE TROCHA

Trying to Reunite Eastern and Western Provinces.

## TAKES A SPANISH TOWN

Gunboat Helena Sinks Small Spanish Craft.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 3.—Captain Del Valle Ignacio, of the insurgent force was brought here this morning by the gunboat Helena, which took him aboard near Tumoe de Cazo, on the south coast of Cuba, on July 15. He reported that on July 8 General Miguel Gomez (under whom he served in the Sancti Spiritus district of the province of Santa Clara) attacked the town of Glibra with 200 men and after a few hours fighting compelled the Spaniards to raise the white flag. Three dynamite shells from the Syme-Dudley gun, he said, tore big holes in the walls of the town, killed nine Spaniards and wounded twelve. One hundred and sixteen prisoners were taken and the town is held by the Cubans. The Cuban loss was one killed and three wounded.

When Captain Ignacio left, General Gomez was making plans to attack the trocha and restore communication between the eastern and western provinces.

The Helena, which has been on blockade duty for nearly a month, sank a number of harbor tugs and lighters at Castida last week, and sent one little tug, the Manatee, which surrendered in preference to being sunk, to Guantanamo bay.

**THIS RECALLS OLD TIMES**

Havana, Aug. 3.—The German cruiser Geier has arrived here from Vera Cruz, Mexico. She had on board a prominent German, Herr Gustave Beck, who is well known here in business and other circles. As the Geier passed Cabañas fortress she played a German march.

The French cruiser D'Estimang is expected at Sagua la Grande.

A French steamer, the Manoubia, was captured last Saturday at noon, off Isabella, Sagua, and was taken to Key West by American ships.

A Spanish report says that at noon on Saturday last an American warship fired on the Punta Mayra, Matanzas, battery, after the battery had opened fire on the warship, which is said to have withdrawn for a time and to have returned with another ship. The two vessels, it appears, fired eight shots at the battery, which were answered by twenty shots from the shore guns, whereupon the ships are alleged to have withdrawn. It is said that only one Spanish artilleryman was wounded.

During the evening of Saturday last only one American ship was in sight from Matanzas.

It is announced from the palace that on Saturday morning last the plantation of Paredon province of Matanzas, was attacked by a force of cavalry and infantry under the American flag. It is added that a squadron of Spanish cavalry from the plantation of Dos Rios "assisted" in routing the Americans, who are said to have left ten men killed on the field. The Spaniards, according to the report, had two men badly wounded.

In the provinces of Havana and Matanzas recently there have been several unimportant skirmishes between Spanish forces and bands of insurgents. An insurgent force, under the leadership of Camelo, opened fire on Thursday last on San Nicolas, but was seemingly repulsed by the garrison after a short period of firing.

The insurgents are also announced to have attacked Gamarra, defended by a fort, in the province of Santa Clara, for the purpose of capturing cattle which were pasturing there. The Spanish version of the affair says that the insurgents were driven off after an exchange of shots which lasted ten minutes.

The free kitchens here have distributed about 17,000 rations during the last two days. It is estimated that about 13,000 persons are being fed daily from charitable sources. The municipality contributes \$4,000 monthly to the charitable fund. From today on about 10,000 rations will be given out daily.

**HOBSON ON THE PLATFORM**

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Richard Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., accompanied by his mother, arrived in Atlanta this morning and was the hero of the day. His stay in the city was one continuous ovation. This evening at the Woman's club rooms, Lieutenant Hobson delivered a short lecture for the benefit of a fund to aid Georgia soldiers.

In a modest, straightforward manner, he told of his adventure on the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, and spoke also of the trials of the American soldiers in their campaign against Spain. The lieutenant told his audience that the sinking of the Merrimac was no illusion, but that it was a mere accident, and that the men of the American navy stood ready to answer any call of duty.

Later tonight the young lieutenant and his mother were given a reception at the governor's mansion, where they were greeted by fully 1,000 persons.

At midnight the lieutenant and his mother departed for New York.

New York, Aug. 2.—The United States expedition of the Merrimac, Chapman, Wrecking and Derrick company, consisting of four pontoons and the bark Fred Sharp, will leave Stapleton, S. I., tomorrow morning for Santiago. The pontoons were selected by Lieutenant Hobson last week and will be used in raising the cruiser Cristobal Colon.

**STILL ANOTHER PRIZE.**

West Point, Aug. 3.—The Norwegian steamer Franklin, of about 100 tons bound from Vera Cruz, with a cargo of food supplies, was captured by the converted yacht Siren on Monday, off Francis Key, near Calhoun, and was brought here today by a prize crew, under command of Lieutenant Littlefield. She had already a portion of her cargo when she was caught.

De Moines, Ia., Aug. 3.—Governor Shaw leaves this evening for Chicago, where he will be joined by Mrs. Shaw, Adjutant General Ryers and Colonel G. G. Pratt for a trip north. The party will first visit the Iowa troops at Chickamauga, going then to Jacksonville and perhaps Tampa, returning by way of Washington.

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# St. Louis Optical Co.



The ease and comfort with which an eye glass "rides a nose" depends more on the manner of adjusting than the kind of frame. "Hold Fast," "Kant's Kum Off," "Never Slip," are only relative terms. They all slip unless properly adjusted. There is a "knack" in bending and adjusting frames to fit nose that is only gained by use of practical experience in their construction and a thorough knowledge of facial contour. We study these things as well as study to please. It pays US to please YOU.



"EYES RIGHT" Glasses Right, Good Sight. We fit any eye that responds to light, and with the first pair of glasses. Difficult cases our specialty. We make them right. It's our business—our only business. We have made hundreds RIGHT that weren't RIGHT. We make them RIGHT with the RIGHT glass, RIGHT treatment, made by the RIGHT optician—these are the three graces that have established the right reputation for us and our work. We are here for a few days only. Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

## Our Perfection Bi-Focal

Enables the wearer to read and look at a distance with same pair. We guarantee their durability and warrant them to be entirely free from the prismatic effects which are so annoying in all other kinds of Bi-Focals.

## DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED!

...EYES TESTED FREE...

134 NORTH MAIN STREET.

## WALLOWING IN FILTH

Awful Conditions on the Transport Concha.

## SOMEBODY IS TO BLAME

For What Is Worse Than Plain, Merciful Murder.

New York, Aug. 3.—As the result of Sunday night's disinfecting on board the transport Concha and Alamo, which arrived in port Sunday, Dr. Doty, the health officer of the port, has been able to make the transfer of convalescents.

The 27 passengers on board the Alamo, with four exceptions, were released or transferred to Hoffman island and the vessel was discharged from quarantine, as it had been thoroughly cleaned. It left quarantine and went up the East river to pier 17.

Mr. Doty went on board the Concha and inspected 125 men who were not actually ill and transferred them to Hoffman island on the Governor Flower. There they bathed and examined as a last precaution, and their baggage and clothes disinfected also. Some of them were allowed to come up to the city tonight.

Thirty of the Concha and Alamo passengers went on shore Sunday night. Dr. Lesser was among them, but he returned to quarantine next morning, bringing with him Mrs. Allen, the wife of Major H. T. Allen, who was ill on board the Concha, and an aboriginal who resulted from an attack which will have to be operated on. Major Allen has already been pronounced free from fever germs by Dr. Doty. Mrs. Allen was not permitted to go on board the Alamo, but she was taken out to the ship's side on the tug Wadsworth and talked to her husband. Major Allen's trouble is not considered serious and he will be out in two weeks.

Captain G. W. S. Stevens of the signal corps, Lieutenant J. A. Leisen of the Thirty-third Michigan and Captain William Paulding of the Sixteenth Infantry, were the others who remained on the Alamo. They were later taken to Hoffman island.

The Alamo was scrubbed down and is as clean a ship today as it ever was. The Concha will be the same, Dr. Doty says, before it leaves quarantine.

Dr. Doty was not inclined to talk much about the Concha, but the soldiers who were on the ship had nothing good to say for it.

"It was a hell hole down in that hold," said a corporal of the Seventh Infantry. "I had been ill with malaria and was growing better when I was put aboard the Concha. I was one of the last to leave the ship, and I got a place on the lower deck, where on a catwalk a sick steer would not be left."

"I had an appetite for good food, but when it came to eating that pork and drinking that water I couldn't do it. Both of them were bad and I got sicker all the time."

"The next man to me became seasick and had to be unattended until those blessed nurses and the few men who were well enough to help got to them and help them."

"We kept our feet down by getting them to pour us water on a and by keeping the hatchets open as much as we could."

Dr. Lesser says that this soldier's story is true of more than 100 men. The Concha is more filthy than the Seneca was when it came into port, and the conditions on board, owing to the scant number of bunks, would have been much worse had the passengers been suffering from the bad wounds with which those on the Seneca were afflicted.

In the opinion of the nurses and passengers on the Concha, the ship was made to fit the ship for the reception of the patients.

"Imagine," said one of Dr. Lesser's nurses, "the effect that water would have on a fever patient when the odor of it would nauseate a perfectly healthy man. That is what we had to offer these sick men until we gathered the water from the engine condensers and the rain from the awnings. Even that had to be given to them tepid, for it was impossible to cool it in that climate. We tried to keep the sick men's skins moist with sea water, but we had to be sparing with it, or else they would have drunk that and died before reaching port."

Thomas, arrived in Chicago from New York on Sunday. He was brought with 300 wounded comrades from Cuba by the hospital ship Olveta. In the tan and yellow blue uniform of Roosevelt's troopers he sat yesterday afternoon bolstered up with pillows in the eastern arm chair in the house at 215 Indiana avenue, and answered with boyish resistance the many questions of relatives and friends.

Anecdotes are not needed to convince the American people of the courage of the Rough Riders, but here are a few brought from the field by Lieutenant Thomas: "Chaplain Brown of Arizona was seen to seize the carbine of a wounded trooper as the fight began to grow fierce and work his way to the front of the fighting line. Colonel Roosevelt remonstrated. "According to the articles of war, chaplain," he said, "you are not allowed to handle firearms."

"I—the articles of war!" came the quick response. "Here's where I'm needed now." And there he stayed.

Of the bravery, coolness, and unselfishness exhibited by the men, Lieutenant Thomas could not say enough. He told of Thomas Leibel, an Indian, who was shot seven times before he would allow himself to be carried from the field, and of Sergeant Joseph Kline, who fired 23 shots in two hours and forty minutes. It was Sergeant Kline who bound up Lieutenant Thomas' wound with a "Spanish wind-strap," made from the sergeant's canteen strap.

Captain James McClintock of troop A, formerly a newspaper man from Phoenix, Ariz., tells of a slow trooper, who, before the battle always went through the mud and slush about twenty seconds behind the others. In the fight, however, he worked his way rapidly to the front, and when Captain McClintock fell, shot through the body, the slow trooper, who lay not far from him with the blood oozing from a wound in the side, crawled painfully over until his body lay between his captain's and the line of Spanish fire and said:

"Don't worry, captain; my bullets will have to go through my body first."

When both men were picked up alive to be taken to the hospital ship five bullets were found to have passed through the bloody earth a few inches from the slow trooper's body.

In the hottest part of the fight, Second Lieutenant Richard Cushing Day, nephew of the man who blew up the Albatross, coolly stopped to light a cigarette. As he struck the match one of his friends cried: "Just hold your cigarette up, Dick; the Spaniards will give you a light."

Lieutenant Day, who stands 6 feet 2 inches tall, has on his back "Forty-eight Hours" by his comrades because he is such a long Day.

Concerning the march Lieutenant Thomas said that he finished it intact. Trooper L. T. Philpot of the Indian Territory, who had not entirely recovered from an attack of measles from which he suffered on board the transport, keeping his place in the ranks all the way. He also spoke with enthusiasm of the bravery of Brigadier General Wood and of the indefatigable work of the surgeons and nurses, especially of Assistant Surgeon Wood, who carried more than one wounded soldier from the field on his back.

Lieutenant Thomas has a furlough of twenty days. He is anxious to get back to the front, but will not discuss his chances for doing so.

Judge Thomas sent a telegram to Washington authorities in the afternoon asking for the latest information concerning the position of the new Standard War Atlas. He said that the atlas was a standard of the world, and the atlas unobtainable gave his hearty endorsement to this collection.

The price to within the means of all. Better maps could not be purchased at any price. For further particulars see advertisement on another page.

Cool and comfortable dining cars in Santa Fe Route are obtained by use of electric fans.

People really ought to have better sense than they have—Adeline Gliss.

## AGUINALDO IS HUMANE

According to United States Consul Wildman.

## NINE SPANISH GUNBOATS

Dewey Will Sink as Soon as a Manila is Off Hands.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The state department has been advised by Consul Wildman at Hong Kong that all prisoners taken by Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, including monks, are "treated with perfect humanity," and all statements to the contrary are absolutely false.

**DEWEY AS AN ORGANIZER.**

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The Manila correspondent of the Hong Kong Press says: "Admiral Dewey does not confine his labors to the Olympia. He goes to Cavite every day, stands amidst the plumes of almost every day. By his order and excellence of its execution the navy yard, arsenal, forts and barracks have been converted in a wonderfully short time from confusion and chaos to neatness and system."

**DEWEY WILL FIX THEM.**

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—A special to the Chronicle from Cavite dated June 19, says: "There are nine little Spanish gunboats scattered about this and the Caroline group of islands, and when Manila has been stormed Admiral Dewey will turn his attention to their capture or destruction. As near as can be ascertained they are distributed as follows:

In the Iloilo river, Manila, gunboats Cebu, Zamora (or Samar), and Balueta. At Bulacan, gunboat El Cano. At Zamboanga, gunboat Pampanga. At Alibabac, gunboat Oklanmanas. At Panaga, Caroline islands, gunboat Lobos.

Of these vessels named El Cano is the largest and best. Admiral Dewey planned to send the Baltimore after her some time ago but decided in view of the danger of a second fleet coming from Spain that it would be well to keep his defense intact.

It is probable that two of the vessels sunk by Dewey's fleet may yet be raised and rendered serviceable.

**HAWAIIAN RECRUITS.**

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—General Merrim, commanding the department of California, has received the following dispatch from Adjutant General Gordon: "The president declares that if any of the military forces of the Hawaiian Islands desire to become part of your volunteer army you are authorized to organize not to exceed one battalion of infantry, naming the officers, and causing the officers and men to be mustered into the service and have them report to Colonel Barber for duty."

**GERMANY TRIES TO EXPLAIN.**

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The semi-official North German Gazette this evening publishes a statement on the subject of Germany's policy at Manila, based on official reports, explaining that this was done "with the view of correcting misapprehensions in foreign newspapers."

It says that for the purpose of affording the German colony immediate shelter in case of need some chartered steamers were anchored near the German warship line in the Pacific river, under the protection of the armed boats. The French and British colonies, the statement continues, followed this example.

Aguinaldo will according to the North German Gazette have heard Admiral Dewey's written assurance that the insurgents would not be humiliated, and at Aguinaldo's request, and with Admiral Dewey's approval, the commander of the force took four Spanish ladies and six children from the province of Iloilo on board a chartered steamer, every hour taken with a thoroughly friendly understanding with Admiral Dewey and Captain General Aguinaldo. The North German Gazette then adds:

"The imperial consulate at Manila has under its protection not only German residents, but subjects of Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, and Portugal, to all of whom protection of the warship will be, if necessary, similarly extended."

Remember the name when you buy again

**Battle-Axe PLUG**

## Catarrh.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, Harrodsburg, Ky., says: "I employed numerous methods of local treatment for a severe case of Catarrh, but the disease grew worse steadily, getting a firmer grip on me all the time. I finally realized that this treatment did not reach the disease, and decided to try Swift's Specific."

## S.S.S. For the Blood

which promptly got at the seat of the trouble, and cured me permanently."

Catarrh is a blood disease and can not be reached by sprays, inhalant mixtures, etc. S. S. S. is the only cure. Send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.